

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. X.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1826.

No. 33.

CONDITIONS.

The "ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, if paid in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published *three times* for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after *Twenty Five Cents*.—Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

BARGAINS.

George Arnold,

Has just received from Philadelphia,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

consisting of almost every article in the

Dry Goods line:

ALSO,

Leghorn, Straw, & Gimp

BONNETS,

Hardware, Queensware,

CROCKERY,

Saddlery and Liquors:

all of which will be sold cheap; call and judge for yourselves.

May 23.

if

CONOWAGO

Woollen Factory.

THE Subscribers will carry on, at the Felling Mill of David Beecher, situate on Conowago creek, in Franklin township, Adams county, the

Carding, Spinning, Weaving,

Dyeing, Fulling & Dress-

ing of Cloth,

or either of them. Woollen Cloth, Blankets, Flannels, Cassimets and Linseys, will be manufactured in a neat and durable manner. Indigo blue will be dyed, if requested.

For the convenience of those at a

distance, Wool for Carding or Manufacturing, and Cloth for Fulling, will be received at the following places, viz. Thos. McKnight's store, in Franklin township; John Gilbert's tavern, in Menallen; Mc. Mrs. Wurt's tavern, on the road from Hunter town to Chambersburg; Jacob Grass' tavern, in Hunters-Town; John Beecher's, in Straban; Wm. E. Camp's store, and Bernhart Gilbert's Tavern, in Gettysburg.

Wool to be carded into rolls, will be returned in one week—and cloth when finished.

Robert Morrison,
David Beecher.

May 9.

5m

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of **WILLIAM MTAGERTT**, late of the town of Oxford, Adams county, deceased, that they present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers, without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate, either by Bond, Note, Book account, or otherwise, are required to make speedy payment to either of the same. Persons having any costs to pay on said deceased's docket, are particularly requested to come and make payment.

John Barnitz,

Mary A. MTagertt,

June 6.

11

The Docket is in the hands of **Tobias Kepner**, Esq. for collection.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Creditors of **JOHN B. ARNOLD**, and other persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the respective Creditors out of the assets remaining in the hands of the Administrators of said deceased; and that they will meet for the purpose, at the house of **Philip Heager**, Innkeeper, in the borough of Gettysburg, on **Saturday the 1st day of July next.**

John F. MFarlane,

George Smyzer,

David Edie.

MASONIC.

THE R. W. Grand Master and Grand Officers, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with in accordance with the request of the Brethren of **George Washington Lodge, No. 145**, Consecrate the masonic Hall, in Chambersburg, in ample form, on **Tuesday the 18th day of July next.**

All regular Lodges in Pennsylvania, Chapters and Lodges in neighboring States, and all Brethren in regular standing, not Members of any Lodge, are cordially invited to join in the Ceremony.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
JOHN STEVENSON,
WILLIAM HEYSER,

G. A. SHRYOCK,
HUGH GREENFIELD,
GEORGE K HARPER,

Committee of Arrangement.

Chambersburg, April 11th.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Straban township, Adams county, near Hunters-Town, some time in May last, a large

red and white

Mooley Cow,

about seven years old—no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Martha Wilson.

June 13.

3t

Pains! Pains!

ALL you that can come, are invited

to come: all you that can't come,

are requested to send to the subscriber, late of Littlestown, Adams county,

Penn now residing in the brick house

immediately opposite Thomas J. Cooper's

Store, Gettysburg, and receive for the trifling sum of Five Dollars,

one of the most quick and most

certain remedies ever yet discovered,

for the most tormenting of all complaints, the Rheumatic Pains. No

less than two, nor more than five,

pains are necessary to effect a cure.

There are no restrictions as respects

drink or diet: Those who doubt, will

hold fast to their money, and their

pains will hold fast to them. This

medicine will not cure a dozen com-

plaints, nor is it alleged; but we assert

that it will positively cure the Rheu-

matic Pains, and thereby strengthen

and invigorate the system. It will at

all times be kept on hand, at the rate

of \$1 per pint, or \$1 12 1/2 per bottle,

and may be had by applying as above,

directed to

Samuel R. Smith,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

Gettysburg, Pa. April 25. 3t

In order to inspire a greater degree of

confidence, one or two Certificates

out of many in possession of the Prop-

rietor, are offered to the Public,

verbatim

Gettysburg, April 16th, 1826.

I, John Meynoch, residing near Gettys-

burg, do certify, that I was sorely afflicted

with the Rheumatic Pains for two years,

and hearing of a preparation made by Samuel R.

Smith, of Littlestown, Adams county, Penn,

I procured two bottles, and I am now per-

fectly cured. Witness present, John Truxel.

SIGNED,

JOHN MEYNOCH.

STRABANTOWNHIP, A.C. April 11, 1826.

I, Elizabeth Hossler, wife of George Hoss-

ler, do certify, that my husband got some

medicine of Samuel R. Smith, of Littlestown,

Adams county, Penn. for my pains, and I took

only one pint, and I can now rest perfectly

well, and feel no more pains. I am now six-

ty four years old. Witness present, Albert

Vandike.

ELIZABETH HOSSELER.

mark

STRABANTOWNHIP, A.C. April 11, 1826.

I, William Ashmun, do certify, that I have

had the Rheumatic Pains for 15 years, and up-

wards, and I got nothing to relieve me

until I applied to Samuel R. Smith, of Little-

stown, Adams county, Penn., and procured

three bottles, and have taken two of them;

my pains are now nearly gone. I could not

get any medicine that did me half so much

good. I hereby believe that that bottle will

effectually cure me, although I am now fifty-

one years old. I am glad.

WILLIAM ASHMUN.

N B From the very flattering ac-

counts lately received of the value of

this Medicine, a Cure will be warrant-

ed for Twenty Dollars, from this date—

May 24, 1826.

RAGS! RAGS!

Will be given for clean Linen and

Cotton RAGS at this Office.

DANCING SCHOOL.

A. BONNATTON,

PROFESSOR OF

DANCING,

FROM Philadelphia, and at present teaching in Harrisburg and Carlisle, most respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg, that he will open a

DANCING SCHOOL,

for a course of 16 Lessons, for \$5, as soon as 20 Scholars can be obtained. A variety of the newest Cotillions and figures as danced in Philadelphia last winter will be taught. A Subscription List left at this Office.

June 13.

3t

\$2 REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Petersburg, Adams county, about the twentieth of May, a large rawnboned dark red,

or brown

Milch Cow.

The subscriber has also a

Milch Cow

in his possession, of a red brindle col-

our. The owner is desired to come,

prove property and take her away.

Thos. Stephens.

June 13.

3t

For Sale at this Office,

THE

Justices' and Constables'

ASSISTANT,

bringing a general collection of

FORMS OF PRACTICE,

Interpersed with various observa-

tions and directions—together with

a number of adjudged cases, relative

to the offices of Justice of the Peace

and Constable.

By **WM GRAYDON**, Esq.

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

From the National Intelligencer, June 6.

In the African Repository, published

in this city, for the present month,

we observe an able letter from Mr.

Ashmun, the Colonial Agent, giving,

in detail, a full account of the internal

affairs, and external relations of the

Colony, established by the American

Colonization Society on the Coast of

Africa, and representing it as possess-

ing an importance and promise, rarely

if ever, before witnessed in any similar

establishment. The whole article,

from the pen of Mr. Ashmun, is ex-

ceedingly interesting; but for the sake of

those who may not have access to the

journal in which it is published, we

venture to throw into an abridged

form its most important statements.

Mr. Ashmun has very justly re-

marked, "that those only upon whose

hearts the destinies of this infant Col-

ony have, for a course of years, main-

tained a strong hold, can enlist their

sympathies in any answerable degree,

with those of its founders and friends;

that they only can duly appreciate the

value of that scale of success to which

the age, the means, and the popula-

tion of the settlement, of necessity

confiner it."

So diversified, at present, are the in-

terests of the Colony, that Mr. Ash-

mun has, very judiciously, we think,

arranged, under distinct heads, the va-

rious subjects of his communication.

The Health of the Colony.

The most perfect health, we are in-

formed, exists at the Colony, except-

ing a few cases of chronic casualties,

and a species of troublesome, but not

dangerous, scorbutic affections. From

the 17th of June, to the 1st of January,

only five deaths occurred, two of

which were small children. The

children and young persons, above

three years in the Colony, appear to be,

in every respect, as healthy, muscular,

and vigorous, as the natives of the

Coast. Adults, who have been the

same time in Africa, acquire a predi-

lection for the climate, and enjoy equal

health with those in America.

The civil state of the Colony.

The system of government, adopted

in August, 1823, and since sanctioned

by the Board, has undergone no ma-

terial alteration. It has proved itself

entirely sufficient for the civil govern-

ment of the Colony, possesses much of

the Republican character, and, of its

details, the settlers appear to have ac-

quired and just ideas. At the annual

election of Colonial Officers, in August

last, the people's esteemed wisdom in

their selection, and gave evidence of

their increasing competency for self

government. They appointed men

every way disposed to a cordial co-op-

eration with the Agent. The constitu-

tion and laws appear to be the pride of

all. Every attempt to impede the move-

ments of Government awakens general

indignation, and is sure to receive the

public rebuke. Ignominious punish-

ments have been seldom inflicted. "I

am happy to believe," (says Mr. Ash-

mun) "that I hold the balance of the

laws, in the midst of a people, with

whom the first perceptible inclination

of the sacred scale, determines, au-

thoritatively, their sentiments and con-

duct." There may be individual ex-

ceptions; but such is the general cha-

acter of the people.

Agriculture of the Colony.

One hundred and twenty sections of

plantation lands have been surveyed,

and allotted to as many different fami-

lies, but, with the exception of ten sec-

tions, given to the settlers on the St

Paul's river, all these lands are but

ill adapted, as respects their soil and

location, to cultivation. Their ability to

obtain a subsistence by other pursuits,

without intending to abandon the cul-

tivation of their lands, to defer this la-

bor to a future period. The last year's

crops succeeded extremely well, until

nearly harvest time, but were then, in

a great measure, destroyed by the an-

imals and insects of the country. By

clearing the lands, this will, hereafter,

be prevented. The St. Paul's territo-

ry appears to possess great fertility,

and every advantage for agricultural

improvements. "Nothing," (says Mr.

ces. Thus the Society has jurisdiction along more than 100 miles of coast, and this obtained at a very trifling expense.

Relations with the Kroomen.

Some difficulties which had occurred with this interesting People have been amicably settled. The Kroomen are invaluable serviceable as watermen, pilots, and laborers. They are on terms of friendly intercourse, and contribute much to the interests of the settlement.

The Relations of the Colony with the neighboring Tribes.

The just, humane, and benevolent policy pursued by the Colonists in all their intercourse with the native tribes, has given a great and increasing influence over them. We have practically taught them, says Mr. Ashmun, in the spirit of the parent institution, that one end of our settlement in their country, is to do them good. We have adopted sixty of their children, and are bringing them up as the other children, and have shown a tender concern for their happiness, and a sacred regard for their rights, and have thus given them a new and surprising view of the character of civilized man.

Our influence over them, he adds, is unbounded, is increasing, is more extensive than I dare, at this early period, risk my character for veracity by asserting. Thieves and other malefactors have, in too many instances, to be recited, been voluntarily given up to the Colony for punishment. One of the most obvious effects of the Colony, has been to check the Slave Trade. We have, says Mr. Ashmun, I think I may confidently say, banished it from this district of the coast. Perhaps it is yet to be seen that this most barbarous of practices may be undermined by an influence as silent and unpretending as the persuasive power of Christian example. The following is the conclusion of Mr. Ashmun's letter:

"To the lasting honor of the American Colonization Society, it has founded a new empire on this Continent, of which the basis is Christianity, intelligence, and rational liberty; has conducted it happily through the perilous stages of its inception and early growth; has seen its members in the full possession of the means of acquiring the comforts of life, and sustaining against any anticipated opposition, the stand to which they are advanced. The Society has demonstrated experimentally the soundness of the views with which they appeared before it in 1817, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06



The Parterre.

"Athena-notus."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
Extract from the "Maid of Athens," a Poem,
delivered by Mr. Robert Barker, at the
Anniversary of the Philolexian Society,
May 24, 1826. "It is not often that we meet
with lines more beautiful, or that do more
credit to our columns.
Alas! that woman's heart divine
Should ever be made affliction's shrine;
A dreary waste without a sun,
For cold despair to feed upon!
Alas! that she should ever know
The work of sorrow, and forego
Her little hour of happiness,
With all its fond devotedness,
For anguish, and the wreck of feeling,
By disappointment's sad revealing,
Man worships at a thousand shrines,
Where'er the ray of pleasure shines;
And where the rosy god prevails,
His faithless heart with rapture bailes
The wine-cup sparkling to the brim,
And oft, in beauty's moonlit bow,
He whispers love: but soon to him
The bliss he never had felt is power,
And he can wander, like the bee,
From flower to flower, from tree to tree;
And for each bud that blossoms and dies,
Can find another as he flies:
But woman ne'er can faithfully be,
She has one sole idolatry—
One altar-stone for her is reared,
By her beloved, by her rever'd:
And there she feeds her cherish'd flame
With fond solicitude; but when
Its ray is dimm'd and gone, the same
Can never be illum'd again.
Her's is a mild and gentle power,
That prospers in affliction's hour;
And when the heartlessness of friends
Falls, like the pestilence, and brings
To hope's own fair imaginings
Its withering breath, then woman lends
Her words of solace; and her smile,
Like moonbeams on a ruin'd pile,
Comes, with an influence to bless,
Where all seem'd drear and comfortless,
And sheds around such holy light,
As make's a cheerless desolation bright.
And on her lov'd one's brow of pain,
Her tears fall, like the summer rain
Upon the scorched and withering flower,
Too long deserted by the shower;
And bring again to life and bloom,
The heart that sorrow would consume."

From the United States Gazette. The Indian Prophecy.

Extracts from the "Recollections of
Washington," a new work, by Geo.
W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington.
It was in 1773, that Col. Washing-
ton, accompanied by Dr. James Craik,
and a considerable party of hunters,
woodsmen and others, proceeded to
the Kenhawa with a view to explore
the country, and make surveys of ex-
tensive and valuable bodies of lands.
At that time of day, the Kenhawa was
several hundred miles remote from the
frontier settlements, and only accessi-
ble by Indian paths, which wound thro'
the passes of the mountains.
In those wild and unfrequented re-
gions, the party formed a camp, on
the banks of the river, consisting of
rudely constructed wigwams or shel-
ters, from which they issued to survey
and explore those altuvial tracts, now
forming the most fertile and best in-
habited parts of the West of Virginia.
This romantic camp, though far re-
moved from the home of civilization,
possessed very many advantages. The
great abundance of various kinds of
game in its vicinity, afforded a sumptu-
ous larder, while a few luxuries of
foreign growth, which had been brought
on the baggage horses, made the ad-
venturers as comfortable as they could
reasonably desire.
One day, when resting in the camp
from the fatigues attendant on so ar-
duous an enterprise, a party of Indians
led by a trader, were discovered. No
recourse was had to arms, for peace
in a great measure reigned, on the
frontier; the border warfare, which so
long had harassed the unhappy set-
tlers, had principally subsided; the
savage, driven farther and farther back,
as the settlements advanced, had suf-
ficiently felt the power of the whites.
to view them with fear, as well as hate;
again, the approach of this party was
any thing but hostile, and the appear-
ance of the trader, a being half savage,
half civilized, made it certain that the
mission was rather of peace than war.
They halted at a short distance; and
the interpreter advancing, declared
that he was conducting a party, which
consisted of a Grand Sachem and some
attendant warriors; that the Chief was
a very great man among the North-
western tribes, and the same who com-
manded the Indians at the fall of
Braddock, sixteen years before; that
hearing of the visit of Col. Washing-
ton to the Western country, this Chief
had set out on a mission, the object of
which, himself would make known.
The Colonel received the ambassa-
dor with courtesy, and having put
matters in the camp in the best possi-
ble order for the reception of such dis-

tinguished visitors, which is short a
notice would allow, the strangers were
introduced. Among the Colonists
were some fine tall and manly figures;
but so soon as the Sachem approach-
ed, he in a moment pointed out the
Hero of the Monongahela, from amid
the groupe, although sixteen years had
elapsed since he had seen him, and
then only in the tumult and fury of
battle. The Indian was of a lofty sta-
ture, and of dignified and imposing ap-
pearance.
The usual salutations were going
round, when it was observed, that the
Grand Chief, although perfectly fam-
iliar with every other person pres-
ent, preserved towards Col. Washing-
ton the most reverential deference; it
was in vain that the Colonel extended
his hand, the Indian drew back, with
the most impressive looks of awe and
respect. A last effort was made to
induce an intercourse, by resorting to
the deity of the savages, ardent spirit,
which the Colonel having tasted, offer-
ed to his guest: the Indian bowed his
head in submission, but wipped not his
lips. Tobacco, for the use of which
Washington always had the utmost
abhorrence, was next tried, the Col.
taking a single puff to the great an-
noyance of his feelings, and then offer-
ing the calumet to the chief, who
touched not the symbol of savage
friendship. The banquet being now
ready, the Colonel did the honors of
the feast, and placing the Great Man
at his side, helped him plentifully, but
the Indian fed not at the board. A
amazement now possessed the compa-
ny, and intense anxiety became appar-
ent, as to the issue of so extraordinary
an adventure.
The Council Fire was kindled, when
the Grand Sachem addressed our
Washington to the following effect:
I am a Chief, and the ruler of many
tribes. My influence extends to the
waters of the Great Lakes, and to the
far blue Mountains. I have travelled
a long and weary path, that I might
see the young Warrior of the Great
Battle. It was on the day, that the
white man's blood, mixed with the
stream of our forest, that I first beheld
this Chief; I called to my young men
and said, mark yon tall and daring
warrior: he is not of the red coat
tribe, he hath an Indian's wisdom, and
his warriors fight as we do; himself a-
lone exposed. Quick, let your aim be
certain, and he dies. Our rifles were
levelled; rifles which but for him,
knew not how to miss. 'Twas all in
vain; a power mightier far than we,
shielded him from harm. He cannot die
in battle. I am old, and soon shall be at
the Great Council Fire of my Fathers,
in the land of shades, but ere I go,
there is something bids me speak, in
the voice of prophecy. Listen! The
Great Spirit protects that man, and
guards his doings. He will become
the chief of nations, and a people yet
unborn, will hail him as the founder of
a mighty Empire!!
The savage ceased; his oracle de-
livered, his prophetic mission fulfilled,
he retired to muse in silence upon that
wonder-working spirit, which his dark
"Intuitive mind"
saw off in clouds and heard him in the
wind.
Night coming on, the children of
the forest spread their blankets, and
were soon buried in sleep. At early
dawn they bid adieu to the camp, and
were seen slowly winding their way to-
wards the distant haunts of their tribe.
The effect which this mysterious
and romantic adventure had upon the
Provincials was as various as the va-
riety of character which composed the
party. All eyes were turned on him,
to whom the oracle had been address-
ed, but from his ever serene and
thoughtful countenance, nothing could
be discovered; still all this was
strange, 'twas passing strange. On
the mind of Dr. James Craik, a most
deep and lasting impression was made;
and in the war of the revolution it be-
came a favorite theme with him, parti-
cularly after any perilous action, in
which his friend and commander had
been peculiarly exposed, as the battle
of Princeton, &c. The night previous
to the battle of Monmouth, several offi-
cers had assembled, and were joined
by the physician general of the army.
The discourse turned upon the proba-
bility of the succeeding day. It
was agreed on all sides that it would
be a day of blood. The enemy flash-
ed with the victories of the Sept. and
Oct., preceding, and protecting a vast
amount of baggage, the Americans,
proud of the fall of Burgoyne, and de-
spondent of showing their new allies,
the French, that they were deserving of
their alliance, all conspired to make it
certain that the battle would be bravi-
ly contested, and the issue very doubt-
ful. The general officers agreed on the
propriety of a remonstrance being
made to the commander-in-chief, implor-
ing that he would not expose his per-
son, a friend so beloved and so dear to
the struggling liberties of his country,

became a matter of warm solicitude to
every member of the army. Craik ob-
served, I know him too well, to believe
that aught which we could say, would
for a moment prevent him for a mo-
ment from the exposure of his person.
Should the day go against us; but, gen-
tlemen, recollect what I have often
told you, of the Indian's prophecy.—
Yes, I do believe, a "Great Spirit" pro-
tects that man"—and that "one day or
another, honored and beloved, he will
be the Chief of our Nation, as he is
our general, our father and our friend.
Never mind the enemy; they cannot
kill him, and while he lives, our cause
will never die.
On the ever memorable day of Mon-
mouth, the Commander-in-Chief, hav-
ing given his orders to Major General
the Marquis de Lafayette, was person-
ally engaged in forming the line of the
main body, near the Court-house;
while speaking to a favorite officer,
the brave and valued Col. Hartley, of
the Pennsylvania line, a cannon ball
struck just at his horse's feet, throw-
ing the dirt in his face and over his
clothes; the General continued giving
his orders, without noticing the de-
rangement of his toilette.—The offi-
cers present, several of whom were of
the party the preceding evening, look-
ed at each other with anxiety. The
Chief of the medical staff, pleased with
the proof of his prediction, and in re-
miniscence of what had passed the
night before, pointed toward Heaven,
which was noticed by the others, with
a smile of acknowledgment.
Of the brave and valued Col. Hart-
ley, it is said, that the Commander-in-
chief sent for him in the heat of an en-
gagement, and addressed him as fol-
lows—"I have sent for you, Colonel,
to employ you on a serious piece of
service. The state of our affairs, ren-
ders it necessary, that a part of the ar-
my should be sacrificed, for the wel-
fare of the whole. You command an
effective corps, (a fine regiment of
Germans from York and Lancaster
counties.) I know you well, and I
have therefore selected you, to per-
form this important and serious duty.
You will take such a position, and de-
fend it to the last extremity. The Col-
onel received this appointment to a
forlorn hope, with a smile of exulta-
tion, and bowing, replied—"Your ex-
cellency does me too much honor;
your orders shall be obeyed to the let-
ter;" and repaired to his post.
I will not be positive as to the loca-
tion of this anecdote, having heard it
from the old people of the revolution,
many years ago, but think it occurred
on the field of Monmouth—but of this
I am not certain. That I have an
hundred times seen Colonel Hartley
received into the house of the Great
President, where so many revolution-
ary worthies were made welcome; that
to none was the hand of honored and
friendly recollection more feelingly of-
fered; on none, did the merit-discer-
ning eye of the Chief, appear to beam
with more pleasure, than on Hartley of
York."
CAUSES OF INTEMPERANCE.
The late President Dwight, in a
Sermon on Intemperance, mentions a-
mong the causes of that most fatal and
alarmingly prevalent evil, the follow-
ing:
1. Example. 2. Frequenting those
places where strong drink is conveni-
ently obtained. 3. Evil companions.
4. Customary and regular drinking.
5. Its Evils.—1. It exhibits the sub-
ject of it in the light of extreme od-
iousness, and degradation. 2. Drunk-
ness exposes the subject of it to man-
ny, and those often extreme dangers.
3. The drunkard exposes himself to
many temptations and many sins. 4.
A drunkard necessarily wastes his own
property. 5. The drunkard destroys
his health. 6. The drunkard wastes
his reputation. 7. The drunkard des-
troys his reason. 8. The drunkard
destroys his usefulness. 9. The drunk-
ard ruins his family.—(1. He spreads
through his family the habits of intoxi-
cation. 2. By squandering their prop-
erty he deprives them of both com-
fort and respectability. 3. He breaks
their hearts by subjecting them to in-
supportable mortification. 10. The
drunkard destroys his life. 11. The
drunkard ruins his soul.
Crescents.—The Crescent was the
symbol of the city of Byzantium now
Constantinople, which the Turks have
adopted. This device of the Ottoman
empire is of great antiquity, as appears
from several medals, and took its rise
from an event related by Stephens the
geographer, a native of Byzantium.—
He tells us that Philip, the father of A-
lexander, the Great, meeting with
mighty difficulties in carrying on the
siege of that city, set the workmen in
a very dark night, to undermine the
wall, that his troops might enter the
place without being perceived, but
luckily for the besieged, the moon ap-
pearing, discovered the design, which

accordingly miscarried.—"In acknowl-
edgement of this deliverance, says he,
the Byzantines erected a statue to Di-
ana, and thus the crescent became the
symbol."
The Jews are, at present, or lately
have been, among the most important
persons in Europe. The Goldsmiths
were received, many years ago, by
George the 3d, of England, as his par-
ticular friends, and the Rothschilds
have marched over kings, princes and
priests; one of them has been made a
noble. Others of great wealth were
scattered over the continent. They
settled exchanges, and put up or put
down stocks at their will. But, ex-
cept in the business of turning and
making what is called money, these
"great dignitaries" are very common
and indifferent men. Indeed some of
them are extremely ignorant and stu-
pid, though always prompt as to what
they think *sumum bonum*—the get-
ting of money.
A gentleman who had an Irish ser-
vant, having stopped at an inn several
days, previous to his departure desir-
ed to have a bill, which being brought
him, he found a large quantity of port
placed to his servant's account, and
questioned him about having so many
bottles of wine. "Please your Honor,
(cried Pat,) read how many they
charge to my account." The gentle-
man began, "One bottle port, one dit-
to, one ditto, one ditto"—"Stop, stop,"
(cried Pat,) they are cheating you. I
know I had some of their port, but did
not taste a drop of their ditto."
A fresh imported Irishman, on his
first shooting excursion, shot a bird,
and seeing something fall, went to the
foot of the tree, where he picked up a
frog, (supposing it to be the bird) and
put it in his pocket. The frog kept
such a continual kicking, that his com-
panion asked him what made his bird
kick so? Och! said Pat, I shot all
the feathers off, and the poor thing is
cold.
Light infusions of Ginger alone, ta-
ken twice or thrice a day, have been
found by the French Physicians to be
very efficacious in rheumatic affec-
tions. The pains at first are more
acute, but are succeeded by copious
perspirations, which afford relief.
The eating of Ices—differently pre-
pared, caused several deaths at Paris
last season. A committee of chemists
and physicians were consulted—who
recommended great moderation in the
use of it—particularly iced water dur-
ing the great heats; or on coming out
of theatres, or other crowded assem-
blies.
REFLECTIONS.
Observe those high and steep
mountains, they produce nothing, or if
a few herbs spring up there, they are
soon withered for want of nourishment.
But look how the valleys and hills of
gentle ascent are covered with her-
bage, and crowned with flourishing
woods. Observe those torrents and
ditches, they are wholly destitute of
fish, which are found in great numbers
in waters of a proper depth and gentle
course. Let us apply these observa-
tions to mankind; and it will be found
that those who are violent, eager, and
fiery, seldom succeed in their attempts,
when those of a contrary character,
employing their abilities in a rational
manner, much more frequently accom-
plish their designs. This is the meth-
od by which a philosopher ought to
turn every thing to advantage. The
mere prospect of a country, a prospect
of no use to any other man, is to him a
lecture of wisdom. Would you be in-
formed how inconvenient it is to man-
age business with heat and impatience,
apply yourself to disentangle a string
much unravelled, you will then find no
difficulty in conceding it.
"GOING TO OHIO."
A few years ago the rage for emi-
grating from the Atlantic states to O-
hio, threatened a material diminution
of our laboring population. Let those
who still have a hankering after the
"bleeks and onions" of the Western
states, read the following account of
the situation and prospects of one of
those emigrants, as given by himself
in the Ohio State Journal.
"I came into this country above five
years ago, with a family of four small
children and ten dollars in my pocket.
I agreed for the purchase of two hun-
dred acres of land, with a large land-
holder, for twelve hundred dollars. I
went on to the land, built a log cabin,
and at the end of three years, notwith-
standing the sickness of two of my
children for six months, I, with the
greatest exertions of which I was ca-
pable, and the utmost economy, paid
three hundred and ninety-three dol-
lars towards my farm. I could do no
more. The mortgage which I gave

upon my land, was forfeited and put in
suit. I asked for indulgence: none
would be granted. My land was swept
from me without mercy, and my fam-
ily and myself turned out upon the
wide world, from the cabin which we
loved for the shelter which it had affor-
ded, and the farm which I had seen
improved by my labour, and by which
I expected to be supported in my old
age, and give to my children as a hard
earned inheritance—but let that pass.
My farm was purchased by the land-
holder, and not satisfied with receiving
all my hard earnings and the benefit of
all my labor for three years, he issued
a writ against me for my body. My
blood boiled with fury, my heart was
bursting with vengeance, when the of-
ficer explained to me this writ. My
helpless family, the wrongs which I
had already received, made me ac like
a madman—I resisted the officer—I
was indicted for it—dragged from my
family before the court.
I am now in prison suffering an ig-
nominious punishment, to expiate a
crime which arose from the madness
of despair. My children are in want,
and their father is disgraced.—Let
them perish.—Let them perish. I
have borne all that I am capable of
bearing, and the fountain of parental
love is dried up—The world is no
longer a resting place—the dark-
ness of this dungeon is pleasing to my
soul.
Phil. Gaz.
A CURE FOR A COLD.
Mr. Loutherbrough, the famous
scene-painter, had a fancy that he could
cure all diseases, and accordingly pre-
scribed liberally for his friends and all
others willing to fall under his hands.
A person of great faith applied to him
for a cure for a very bad cold, and
Loutherbrough's advice was, "Do you
see, Sarc, can you like to drink bran-
dy?"
"Brandy," replied the patient, noth-
ing loth to find so palatable a medi-
cine hinted, as he imagined. "Cer-
tainly; I have no objection to it what-
ever."
"Vy, then," said Loutherbrough,
"brandy is the very thing for you."
Take tea, four—ees, four—ups of it
as hot as you can soop—good, big tea
cups just after breakfast."
"Without water," inquired the pa-
tient.
"Without water?" said Loutherb-
brough, "vat do you mean? No more
water than is in the brandy itself ven
made. Take it as you get it. Take
four large, very large coops—between
breakfast and dinner; and ven you find
a change for better or worse come to
me."
The faith of the patient was great
and so was his swallow. For five days
he stuck to what he thought was the
prescription of the painter—was of
course drunk all day—and, at the con-
clusion of his exertions, in this way, he
came to Loutherbrough full of gratitude
for his advice.
"I am quite cured," said he, "Mr.
Loutherbrough, I never imagined that
brandy was so complete a cure. I feel
quite obliged."
"O, yes," said Loutherbrough. "I
was sure it would cure you. You felt
quite cool at the time you was taking it."
"Cool!" said the patient—"No, not
exactly. I was rather hot. Zounds,
Sir, no man can drink a quart of spirits
in the forenoon, and keep cool."
"Spirits!" said Loutherbrough,
rather astonished, "vy there is no spi-
rits in tea made of brandy?"
"Tea made of brandy!" said his amoz-
ed friend. It was hot brandy I drank."
An explanation of course followed.
The gentleman, however, was cured.
A celebrated violencello performer,
at one of his annual Music Meetings, ar-
rived at a principal inn at Gloucester,
late on the day previous to that on
which he had apprized the landlord of
his intention, and found the house ex-
tremely crowded in expectation of the
festival. It so happened that the lan-
dard was cleared of cold dishes, and the
party were too hungry to wait for put-
ting down a joint. The Director sent
his friends into the room, bespoken for
them, and walked into the kitchen to
see what was going forward. He found
a fine haunch of mutton just taken off
the spit, and placed before the fire
whilst the garnishing was getting re-
ady, for some gentlemen who had arriv-
ed in time. Being determined to ac-
cure it for his own party, without being
perceived by the cook, he cut one of
his fiddle-strings into very small pic-
ces, and strewed them over the dish,
they were soon separated, partly by the
heat, and curled up exactly resem-
bling maggots. When put on the ta-
ble the effect was electrical—*one*
of them could be seen. The joint
was removed, and readily seized by
the director, who bore it off in tri-
umph to his party, observing, that
whatever maggots there might have in
their heads, the haunch was free from
them.